

Extracts.

THE FIRST FOG OF THE SEASON.

BY A YOUTH.

"What may perhaps he said to be the first fog of the season occurred in London on Wednesday last. All through the forenoon the weather was so dark as to make the use of gas requisite within doors. The fog was extremely dense, and the roads and streets, which in the morning there was a sharp frost, "Daily Paper."

What going this year before its time?

To make us estimate our climate?

And does the City street lerpine?

The fog!

What makes the trains late in town?

And much disgusts Smith, John, Brown,

And stops them when they would go down?

The fog!

What spreads desolation round and a frost?

By far the every road closed street?

Invades the usual scene resort?

The fog!

What fills the atmosphere with smoke?

Till all who breathe it all choke?

And much bad hangs over provide?

The fog!

What hurts the eye and makes them red?

Gives one's heart well in his head?

And makes him think he's nearly dead?

The fog!

What in the day produces night?

And keeps theuring as sharp?

And takes away one's appetite?

The fog?

What doth all London discourse?

Yet whence it comes and where it goes?

No living human being knows?

The fog?

Judgy.

GEOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.

That when the greatest classes settle on a place of residence they generally pick Oakland.

That doctors excommunicate Heslop, Igolm.

That Douglass has ever "seen."

That people in Hull speak of their "paraphrases" as Huber-ales.

That the Mill of Canterbury has spires and sugar in it.

That it is dangerous to be "marking near bomb."

That Berwick

lavers dress in a suit of Tweed.

That the exact antithesis of a lotus flower is a Bel-mor.

That Cross & Blackwell have one large estab-

lishment in Lancashire, and another at Galt-

Podam.

That the most humble people on

the face of the earth are those of Mek-

lensburgh.

That all the Scotch locks are made by Chubb.

That Dr. Slade, when in Cape

Colony, frequently turned the Table Mount-

AIN THE PINDAREES.

By 1814 their actual military strength

amounted to no less than 40,000 horse.

Their leaders were all men of reckless courage and

dreadful valour, under whom they rode on dan-

gerous expeditions for the purpose of plunder-

ing peaceful countries, moving in bodies of

2,000 or 3,000 strong, holding an undeviating

course until they reached their destination,

when they at once split into small parties to

collect plunder, and destroy all that they failed

to remove.

They were guilty of the most in-

human barbarities; their progress was marked

by the ruins of burning towns and villages,

the shrieks of wretched women, and the

groans of their mutilated husbands, were heard wherever the Pindarees went; and

their horses, which were trained to undergo

the same privations as their masters, often

received, like them a stimulus of spirit, when

impelled to unceasal exertion.

From many

of their sudden expeditions they returned

home laden with spoil to the mountainous

country which borders the Nerbudda on the north, where they found protection

for themselves in those great forts which

belonged to them, or to those, with whom

they were openly or secretly in league.

The fame of these exploits drew to their

ranks many deserters from the loose cavalry

establishments of Sindia and Holkar.

Plunder being the sole object of the Pind-

arees, they constituted their force for that

purpose only and, as light cavalry, fitted

themselves to hard marching and extreme

severity of movement.

With this view, it was their custom, till

they had their own, to hire the services of

any number of soldiers, who were to be

engaged to follow them, and to be ready to

die for them.

Anything heroic, anything

romantically remote, anything melodramatic,

anything chivalric or picturesque that is not

too much for such a crew to produce.

From "Introduction to Rugby Edition of King Lear."

ROMEO AND JULIET."

"Romeo and Juliet" was written very

soon after "The Merchant of Venice"

within a year or a year and a half of it.

It is in its spirit and sentiment the most youthful of all Shakespeare's plays, not to say of his tragedies. "Love's Labour Lost," his first play, is much older in its cast of thought, and although a comedy, much graver and more sententious in style than this tragedy. This appearance of greater youthfulness of feeling in his poetry is the result of a greater experience of life. It is a sign that the poet had grown a few years older. The horror of the events which follow him are experienced with surprise. But who will say that it is more than the circumstances independently call for? When two slaughtered combatants lay death to their father's life, naturally so dear and precious to them, no amount of alarm is too much for such a crew to produce.

From "Introduction to Rugby Edition of King Lear."

A RESTAURANT SCENE IN BAR-

BODIES.

The ice-house, worthy readers—or, as it

elegantly styles itself, the "ice establish-

ment"—a concession, doubtless, to the pren-

tension of the English of the Barbadian newspaper—is a handsome two-story building at the corner of the main thoroughfare, the ground-

floor being occupied by a multifarious

provision-store, and the first floor by two spacious saloons, supplemented by a wide,

airy verandah—the whole forming the dining-room, reading room, drinking bar,

place of shooting, and general synagogue of

the Barbadian public. On the bright morning

from red to twelve, the saloons are full

enough even on ordinary occasions; but the

great exodus of the day has crowded them to

overflowing. Hail of every kind has followed

them, from the huge dumpling-shaped "helmet" to the simple "straw" with its flapping kit of puppets;

and faces of every kind underneath them.

Fat, florid, jolly-looking planters in white

jackets, from "up country," who look as if

they had been fed exclusively on their own

sugar, and had found it agree with them;

pale, emaciated clerks from the office in

town, serving their white inferiors; two

old, fat, jolly-looking planter in white

jackets, from the garrison, at a side-table near

the window, busied with liberal measures

of brandy-and-soda; and the last number

of the "Illustrated London News," a stalwart

police inspector, with a firm, soldier-like face

and a calm inflexibility of manner which

carries "Come along with me" in every line

of it; while the background is filled up by a mixed multitude of all colours and races,

such as only Dickens could describe in

Leech parlory. It is indeed a motley assem-

blage, and one upon which the pictures

along the walls (consisting chiefly of Byronic

youths) are set off to the best advantage.

Again, he had read

of the cholera breaking out in certain towns.

Once more, he had spoken about the particu-

larly with this friend, who had narrated

facts which proved the softness of the foot-

men. The haemorrhage from the infected

neighbourhood and to overtake the procession

was prompted, by the sensation of heart-

beating. Finally, the crowd of red ber-

followers, and the profusion of negroes, owed

their origin to an explosive visual sensations—

the "light clouts" which often appear in the

dark.—*Globe* for November.

HOW WE DREAM.

Whenever we are attentively watching a scene or incident in waking life, we are con-

tinually looking on and anticipating the order

of events; and this concentration of attention

under the stimulating force of a more or less

definite expectation has an appreciable effect

on the subsequent perception. If, for ex-

ample, a lover is eagerly expecting his mis-

tress in some sylvan trysting-place, he will

be very apt to see a lady's robe or face in any

shape which happens to be lying about.

The image which happens to present

itself to his mind is not like the "faint

phantom" of the "Galaxy" for November.

SAINT.

Not more than twenty-five years ago, a learned ("C") doctor published an elaborate treatise, to prove that salt was the "forbidden fruit," through eating which our first parents committed their sin. It came across an incident almost unparalleled in its incomprehensibility. He went to a private lunatic asylum, which he had previously visited, and seeing there a distinguished-looking man sitting moodily alone, went up and said to him, "How do you do? I think I have seen you before. May I ask your name?" "My name!" returned the man slowly. "I am Alexander the Great!"

"Why?" said the visitor, who suddenly remembered having already had a discussion with the man, "the last time I was here you said you were St. Paul!" "Yes, of course," the man joined quickly, "but that was by the first wine."

DIDN'T AFFECT HIS LEASE?

A medical student rented room from a lodging-house keeper, who makes it a special condition in the lease that nosocomial, skull, bones, or anatomical preparations, whatever shall deny that salt serves some important and essential uses in the animal economy. The desire for salt seems an instinct implanted in the animal creation; and there is something in sufficient quantity in food. Animals will travel long distances and brave great dangers to get at saline cards, called salt-licks; and cows—most healthy, when provided with lumps of rock-salt in their mangers or pastures; and even bees will spin a solution of salt with avidity. Men will batter gold for it in countries where it is scarce, and for it wives will sell their wives, and parents their children. In some districts of Africa, salt is far more expensive than the pure white sugar of Europe, and children will suck a lump of it in preference to sweets. But the existence of a great or less appetite for salt in all individuals shows that this substance serves more important functions than that of merely gratifying the palate. Salt being a large constituent of the human body, and forming about half the total weight of the saline matters of the blood, the constant loss of it by the secretions, the bile, and even tears, requires to be made up by the employment of chloride of sodium as a condiment. The free hydrochloric acid found in the stomach, which forms an essential constituent of the gastric juice, is obviously derived from the salt taken with our food, and the soda of the blood and in some of the secretions is doubtless obtained from the decomposition in the system of common salt; this is the only mineral food of man, and the only salin condiment essential to health.

Mr. H. E. Falk, one of the largest salt prop-

ertors in Cheshire, says:

"I will step over to the house of

the landlord, who is a

gentleman, and

will show you what

he means."

"I will go with you."

"I will go with you."